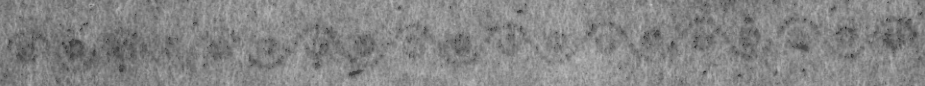


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THE
P L A N
AND
DESCRIPTION
OF
A MACHINE, &c.





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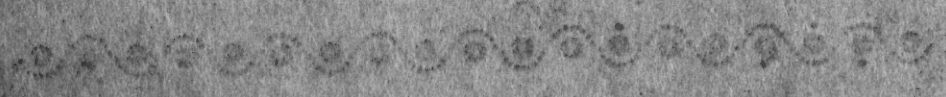
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OF

A MACHINE, &c.



722.

THE
PLAN
AND
DESCRIPTION
OF
A MACHINE,
CALCULATED TO ACT AS
A PRESERVATIVE AGAINST FIRE
AND
HOUSE-BREAKING.

By WILLIAM HAMLET.

To check the dread Calamities of Fire,
And cause the lawless Ruffian to retire;—
By useful Signals and unerring Snares,
To calm the troubled Mind from anxious Cares:—
Be this my Motto—Re&itute my Guide,
And Gratitude, with universal Love my Pride.

BIRMINGHAM: PRINTED BY M. SWINNEY;
FOR THE AUTHOR.

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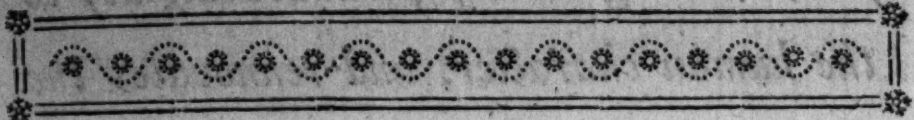
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a message of condolence to the people of the State of California, who have been afflicted by a severe drought. The President expresses his sympathy for the suffering and his hope that the Congress will take prompt action to relieve the distress.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1940

DEDICATION



To the PUBLIC.

***T**HOUGH the human heart may be supremely gratified by those innate sensations incident to the exertions of beneficence, and the celestial intimation of having acted with propriety;—yet how worthless must that object be, who (after receiving, from the hand of liberality, those favours, which the suggestions of prudence or suspicion might suppress,) selfish, and lost to every spark of gratitude, can basely withhold the poor, yet pleasing tribute of acknowledgment—that soft effusion of the*

a 2 *soul,*

soul, which gives a superadded dignity to the human character, and rennovates the expiring flame of injured friendship or fraternal love.

Fully susceptible of the obligations already experienced, from a kind and generous public, the Author of the following tract begs leave to commit it to their fostering care, as a small tho' grateful tribute to their generosity.

To expatiate on the superior qualities of a nation, whose universal fame for the encouragement of arts and sciences, must ever stand unrivalled, would be altogether deemed unnecessary; suffice it then to say, that to these great political exertions are
to

DEDICATION.

v

to be attributed, the internal and external strength and glory of this empire.

If the well-guided dispositions of an individual to remove a growing evil, pregnant with calamity to thousands, may be thought to claim the kind acceptance of a candid public, the intentions of the Author will be amply gratified.

From a full conviction that the studious reader will, by an attentive perusal of the succeeding pages, become perfectly acquainted with the operations of a Machine, which will be found to act as an immediate Signal in case of accidental Fire, as well as an unerring preservative against the lawless Ruffian;—the Author has the
Satis-

satisfaction to conceive, that he has faithfully discharged his duty to society, and feels a peculiar happiness in subscribing himself,

The Public's

Most obliged, and

Most obedient Servant,

Nov. 7,
1785.

WILLIAM HAMLET.

INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

AS custom has in a great measure rendered it necessary that every performance should be ushered to the world in order, as it were, to strike more forcibly the attention of the transient reader, and by collective hints to smooth the rugged paths of future observation, it cannot be esteemed unnecessary to diffuse a directing gleam of light, by which the wandering traveller may find his way, and freed from the apprehension of surrounding difficulties, attain the wished-for object of his pursuit.

The object of the present work is of an extensive nature, being calculated to answer a two-fold purpose, viz. a preservative against the raging element of Fire, and a protection against the daring inroads of the black Assassin and the nocturnal Plunderer.

The

The separate uses of the Machine shall be treated of, under respective heads, as actuated by the former or the latter cause—moved or affected by Fire or otherwise;—and also in its collected strength; after which a minute description of its particular parts and dependencies will be given in so familiar a stile, and yet so full and comprehensive, as to answer, in every particular, the expectations of the reader, however moderate his capacity; together with some hints on the utility of watchmen, and other necessary remarks.

THE

T H E
P L A N A N D D E S C R I P T I O N
O F T H E
M A C H I N E, &c.

On the fatal effects of Fire, and powers of the Machine, as an instant and unerring signal of alarm, to be prepared against so dreadful a calamity.

TO relate the numerous and melancholy train of instances that have arisen from the rapid progress of the raging element of fire, though painful to the human mind, may yet be attended with its advantages, in as much as it should stimulate those who have not already experienced its fatal effects, to be provided with the means of security.

A

Of

Of all the complicated evils that surround mankind, throughout this transitory vale of sorrow and uncertainty, the fatal inroads of that furious element, may with justice be accounted the most terrific.

Disappointments in the completion of moderate or wild desires—the pangs incidental to neglected love or injured friendship—the heart corroding shafts of poverty or fell disease, together with the long list of intermediate calamities, may each or altogether be endured through humble resignation—by manly confidence or hope.

Far different are the sensations of man in the dreary hour of conflagration, when the soul with all her faculties, is roused to the most elevated pitch of horror, and seems to start with apprehension from the trembling frame;—when Hope flies to her native heaven, and Torture, vested in all her terrors, presents a dreadful spectacle to the affrighted conceptions of the destined victim of destruction.

As

As a parent, figure to your mind an affectionate and tender wife, together with a lovely offspring, whose rising virtues appeared to stamp with confidence your flattering hopes :—see them surrounded by devouring flames, without a possibility of escape, in all the agonies of deep despair, without a ray of the most distant hope :—behold them fly in wild distraction from blaze to blaze :—attend to their piercing shrieks, their agonizing groans ; 'till at length the much-admired companion of your breast, with all the tender pledges of your love, no longer capable of withstanding a trial of such complicated horror, sink into the dreadful conflagration ; where the friendly messenger of death closes the awful scene—a scene truly distressing to the feeling heart—but how much more particularly so to one bound by the most sacred ties of holy love and pure affection !

Whether we survey the prevalence of accidental fires throughout the capitol, or observe their progress in the lesser branches

of community, it must be remarked that they have, in general, originated from neglect—sometimes, but seldom, through design; and not unfrequently has it been found upon enquiry, that a fatal security has given birth to the most dreadful and alarming conflagrations.

Whoever seriously considers how far the lives and properties of thousands may be endangered by the extension of a fire, urged forward by a brisk and rapid gale, and rendered still more furious by a communication with materials of an inflammatory nature; will readily acknowledge that too much attention cannot be given to an object of such general concern.

To urge neglect, as an excuse for follies which cannot be repaired—for lives lost to the endearments of society and weeping relatives, is but a miserable retribution, and argues a torpidity of soul truly disgraceful to the elevated character of man:—injuries so diffusive in their tendency, should not be so lightly passed over.

But

But in what light should we consider those, who, actuated by mercenary views, or by the secret impulse of an infernal agent, regardless of every sentiment of honour, and callous to the dictates of internal evidence, can boldly stretch forth their impious hands, and wave the firebrand of public destruction? Wisely have the laws provided against the dark intentions of such unfeeling miscreants ; but secret offenders too frequently evade the penetrating eyes of justice, and, beneath the specious garment of assumed integrity, commit the most daring violations.

The usual modes of preservation in cases of fire, encreased to a particular degree of rage, may in the unguarded state of houses be attended with their separate advantages, so far as in a few instances to prove instrumental in the escape of some persons, together with a trifling part of property ; but how few are gifted, in such a trying situation, with the necessary exertions of intellectual powers, when the mind, agitated to a state
of

of phrenzy, by the gloomy prospect of surrounding dangers, has no alternative—no power of action, but to discern a sudden and unavoidable transition from torture to instant dissolution.

Many instances may be recorded of entire families having been destroyed by and buried in the flaming ruins;—of others, who to avoid suffocation by smoke, have rushed with precipitation into the midst of fire;—and proofs not unfrequently arise, where second thoughts have terminated in the loss of thousands:—’Tis true that the desire of preserving property is natural to man, as it may in some degree be considered necessary to his convenience and ease in life;—but should existence be placed in competition with fancied enjoyments, the duration of which is at the entire disposal of the Supreme?—In some cases, we find that many who ventured through the scorching flames to rescue a slumbering innocent—a wife—a friend, or intimate, have fallen victims to a tenderness of heart; but
such,

such, though too often unsuccessful in their attempts, are yet an honour to humanity, and worthy of the highest praise.

As the power of protection is appropriated to the Divine Essence, and must depend upon his will ; so, through his paternal kindness, is man furnished with a shield of preservation or defence against surrounding evils.

Various are the modes adopted to produce this salutary end ; but, whether from the shyness of communication in some, or the slow exertion of abilities in others, it as yet appears that there is a wide field for improvement : every succeeding year produces fresh discoveries ; and, if we draw a line of comparison between the present and the past, we must give a decided preference to the former, in point of elegance and utility. The mind of man is furnished with a perpetual spring of improvement, which still grows brighter and more transparent, as it flows.

If

If to disclose an art, by which the flaming sword of desolation may be deprived of its destructive powers, can encrease the happiness and comforts of society, the pleasures that will arise from the reflection must be great indeed, and fully compensate for every inconvenience that occurred in bringing it to the desired perfection.

The utility of this plan must appear obvious to those, who through sickness or infirmity are rendered almost incapable of action; to women in child-bed, who stand so frequently in want of assistance, and particularly in nurseries, where children are entrusted to the care of servants, who, probably, owing to extreme fatigue in their various occupations, fall heavily asleep, nor wake again 'till the surrounding flames have rendered their escape impracticable.

If such be the properties of a machine, who, that regards his safety, would hesitate to become possessed of so valuable an acquisition?

Immense

Immense sums are usually appropriated to the purposes of pleasure—interior and exterior decorations:—the cabinets of the curious have been investigated, and foreign productions sought after with an avidity, which, though highly expressive of superior taste, and emblematically descriptive of the capacity of man, should give place to what more closely concerns us in the hour of danger, when horror stalks along with giant strides.

As a preparative to the description of this machine (which is more fully enlarged upon at the conclusion of the work, by referential letters to the copper-plate), it becomes in this place necessary to communicate how far, and in what degree it is affected, in cases of fire; and to enumerate the various methods to be adopted, so as to answer the purposes for which it is designed, and which upon minute investigation of the machine itself, will be found to prove fully effectual.

This machine is constructed upon such principles as to be actuated by leading lines, whether situated above or below ; and is equally let off either by the communication of fire, or application of an instrument :— It is likewise affected by the power of *resistance* ;—but of this hereafter, as not so immediately connected with the present subject to be treated of.

To secure a house against fire, it may be first considered, whether utility or ornament should be the plan of operation ; for in either case the effect will critically prove the same : but as there seems to be an universal predominancy for the latter, the description in that point of view may probably prove more satisfactory.

The first and principle part to be defended, in every mansion, is undoubtedly the seat of fire, as thence proceed these glowing particles, pregnant with inflammatory seeds, which, slowly gaining strength, burst forth invincible.

To

To secure the fire-place, considering the peculiar structure and powers of this machine, may be easily effected, by the introduction of cords through hollow ornamental borders, beginning at the right or left base (as the situation of the chimney will admit) to secure the cord, which must be brought round in regular order to its opposite, and conducted to the Key of the machine, where it is to be secured as in figure (L):—In the same manner, and subject to the like remarks, with regard to the convenience of situation, are the cornices or moldings to be treated;—so that though either part, thus guarded, will assuredly be snapped in case of fire; yet while undisturbed by such sudden and unexpected incidents, neither can the beauty or elegance of apartments, be in the slightest degree injured by retaining them as a security, nor will any inconvenience arise from a supposed confusion of cords, as all remain concealed:—those who may start objections to the use of hollow borders, may substitute, with the like advantage, either gilt or coloured lines.

It should be observed, that whether the fire lurks about the chimney-piece, for a certain period, or, by gaining superadded force, ascends even so high as to catch any of the cross lines, wherever situated ; by a sudden separation of that cord, the whole machine, with all its dependent signals, are set in motion, and not only the entire family, but the neighbourhood, for a considerable distance, will be alarmed, to such a degree, that immediate assistance may be expected, and the fire extinguished, even before the most trivial injury can possibly be sustained.

Before this subject is dismissed, the reader should particularly take notice, that every leader, subject to the fire apparatus, must ultimately be affixed to the Key of the machine, for a description of which observe the conclusion of the work, where it is more minutely treated of.

Thoughts

*Thoughts on HOUSE-BREAKING, with observations
on the various powers of the MACHINE, to
act as a preparative to the preservation of life
and property :—Remarks on watchmen, &c.*

IT is much to be lamented, that an almost total neglect of education among the lower orders of the community, in every state, (too frequently accompanied by the influence of bad example), has been the origin of numerous evils. The total ignorance of religion is, in general, attended by an entire disrespect of friendly admonition :—Hence have sprung forth the most abandoned principles ; and thus, step by step, the youth, who, if tutored in the ways of Wisdom, would have proved an ornament to his country, is forced, by the allurements of evil company, to the pursuit of vice and indolence :—At first, perhaps, he feels a symptom of apprehension rising in his breast—a sense of wrong ; but soon the phantom disappears, and the heart before
sus-

susceptible, by degrees assumes the nature of an adamant, and resists the most powerful impressions of an inward monitor. Fully confirmed in vicious habits, and instructed in the various maxims of injustice, he for a time succeeds to admiration, and becomes the terror of the traveller; 'till at length the enormity of his offences demand the most strenuous exertions of injured justice:—he is checked in the midst of his career, tried, convicted, and falls the unlamented victim of a shameful death.

Though it is natural to suppose, that the public execution of a criminal should act as a powerful example, and strike a general terror; how little has it availed in the suppression of an evil, which experience proves to have rather encreased than diminished.

Difficult as it may appear to ascertain the cause of this inefficacy, or decide upon the secret movements of an heart, callous and impenetrable to the most piercing exhibitions of distress, yet, by taking a general observation of the natural man, it will be found

found that opposition gives a perpetual spring to his desires, and that he eagerly pursues the attainment of what appears to be attended with danger and difficulty:—oppression serves but as a whet to appetite, and he is perpetually on the watch, in search of opportunities to gratify forbidden passions.

From the state of childhood, up to riper years—from thence to manhood (even in well regulated families), this spirit of revolt has been discovered; and frequently we find that too violent a treatment of children produces in some a permanent hatred—in others an invincible rancour, or total disregard of punishment, and too often obliges them to abandon their oppressors, and fly—they know not where.

Though the laws are strongly marked by lenience and wisdom, and have justly claimed the admiration of the world—a *something* still remains to be effected, in order to check the rapid drain of population.

Public

Public executions, it is evident, strike not a terror in the hearts of those, already strengthened in the ways of vice, neither do they act upon the minds of youth with force sufficient to deter them from the practice of evil, when they become so frequent :---By constant exhibitions, Death, divested of its horrors, becomes a simple object of amusement.

The youthful foldier, at his entrance on the stage of war, trembles at the approaching prospect :---his soul shrinks back with terror, when he beholds a scene of death and carnage :---by degrees, he becomes more hardy, and surveys the horrors of the field with less emotion ; 'till at length, by reiterated trials, he summons resolution to mount the breach, and face, with unconcern, surrounding foes.

Just so, in civil life, will the apprehension of death be lessened by continued observation ; and thus the practitioner in guilt, thinks little of a punishment, which he is instructed to believe is but a *trifle*.

The

The influence of corruption is so extensive, that one experienced villain, by insinuation, may become the ruin of some hundreds. Such abandoned characters, when once within the power of the laws, should never be let loose among society, if *old offenders*, even when detected in the perpetration of *petty crimes*;—but these, as well as those whose lives become a forfeiture to injured justice (traytors and murderers alone excepted), should be employed in public works, subject to proper guards, in some degree to make an adequate atonement for past misconduct, and, by retribution, wipe off at least a share of those afflictions, produced by their abandoned principles.

Various are the schemes pursued to deprive individuals of their property. The different gradations of iniquity, in this line, are already so fatally experienced—so generally known—that few observations are necessary to be made:—indeed, little may be said farther than this;—that, however the art of burglary may be considered to have

C

arisen

arisen to a state of such perfection, as to preclude all possibility of prevention; it will evidently appear, by the use of this machine; that the most accomplished knave cannot possibly attain his end; for, let him enter wherever his inclinations may lead, the productive effect of alarm will be still the same.

To point out the accumulated grievances experienced by the community, through such iniquitous pursuits, may not be esteemed unnecessary, as tending to impress the minds of those, who have not, as yet, laboured under such trying calamities.

When the heart is undisturbed by anxious cares, and lulled to rest in soft security—when gentle sleep closes the wearied eyes, and all is peace and happiness—behold! the *murderer* advances under the dusky cloak of night, armed with a deadly poniard to seal those visionary organs in everlasting slumbers.

Nor

Nor is this all;—for a dismal train of evils are produced:—The property, once lost, surviving friends, helpless and abandoned, are compelled to solicit the assistance of the benevolent—nay oft to seek for aid from those selfish beings, whose hardened hearts resist the sympathetic feeling of distressed humanity.

How frequently do we find, that when misfortunes press too hard, beyond the weight of sufferance, either insanity, or else an obstinate and settled melancholy will take possession of the mind.

Some there are, whose faculties are so disturbed, as to have recourse to suicide: these, to avoid the temporary inconveniencies of this world, plunge forward to another “that they know not of.”—whilst others, wiser far, bear with a patient resignation the just dispositions of Providence, and wait that happy period, when they shall be liberated from all their sorrows and afflictions.

If an unerring alarm is found productive of salutary consequences to the community upon a general scale, how much more particularly useful must it prove, when taken in a partial view.

In *villages*, where the resources of assistance are but casual, from their diminution, the possession of a machine will be found extremely useful as a certain and instantaneous intelligence of approaching danger; whether arising from fire, or from the attempts of nightly plunderers; for, from the nature of its construction, it will be found to act in such a manner, that, for a considerable distance, a loud and continued peal is heard, so that not only the family but the whole neighborhood will be alarmed.

In country seats, or in sequestered mansions, the utility of this invention will appear obvious even to the flightest capacity; as the more remote the situation, the more necessary it becomes to be protected with an useful safe-guard.

That

That numbers have put themselves to unnecessary expence, by endeavouring to secure their houses, is a fact so fully evident, that proofs become unnecessary; and yet, notwithstanding every precaution to fulfil the end required, how seldom is it found to prove productive.

This machine, though evidently calculated to answer every purpose for which it is designed, is not, in a comparative point of view, attended with much expence, as it will be found to come within the limits of most ranks;—neither is it inconvenient, or attended with the least confusion.

When it is considered that such are the principles on which it acts, and that it may, with equal powers, be placed in any situation, it must appear an acquisition.

How necessary then to become possessed of a Machine, formed upon such principles as compleatly to counteract evils, so generally experienced.

This.

This Machine (for a minute account of which, see description of the plate) is actually calculated to answer a two-fold purpose, viz. to preserve a mansion from the designs of Thieves or House-breakers, or the casualty of sudden Fire. It is constructed upon such principles, that though its leaders should be forced or cut, the full powers of the machine are instantly actuated, and a loud and continued alarm kept up for a considerable length of time. The forcing leaders are more particularly adapted to the defence of doors, shop windows, walls, counting-houses, studies, desks, bed-chambers, &c. and must be brought forward through the Bow (V) to the Key (L) to which they are to be made fast. The cutting, or cross leaders are chiefly necessary in cases of fire, and will be found to answer other purposes:—these leaders should be made fast to the Key (L) *only*.

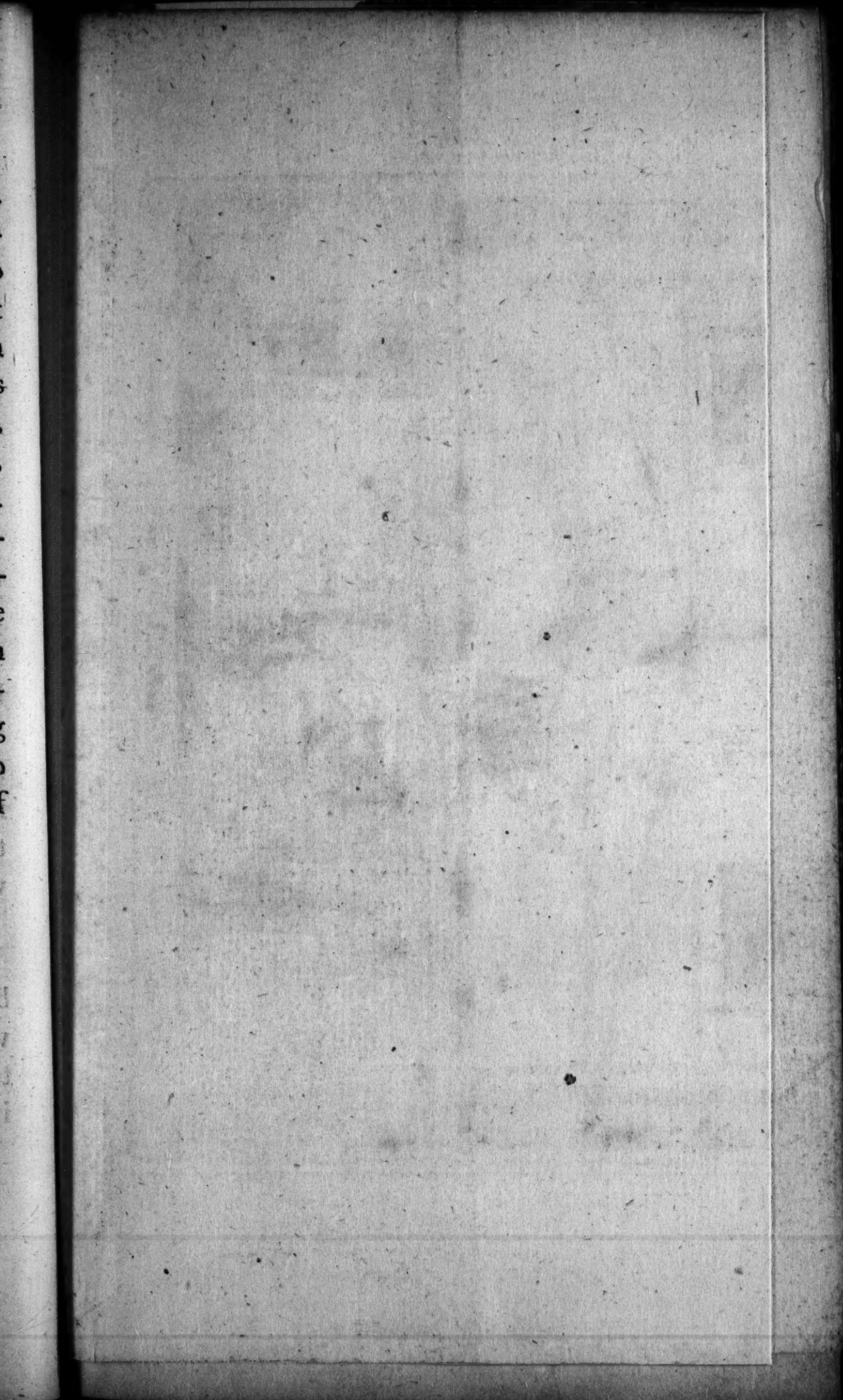
The management of this Machine is by no means troublesome or difficult; for in the space of a few days it will become entirely

tirely familiar, and be rather an amusement to Ladies and Gentlemen ;—it is so light in its texture, that a child of nine years of age may raise it up, when once at liberty, and it can be removed from one house to another without the smallest inconvenience or injury to the building.

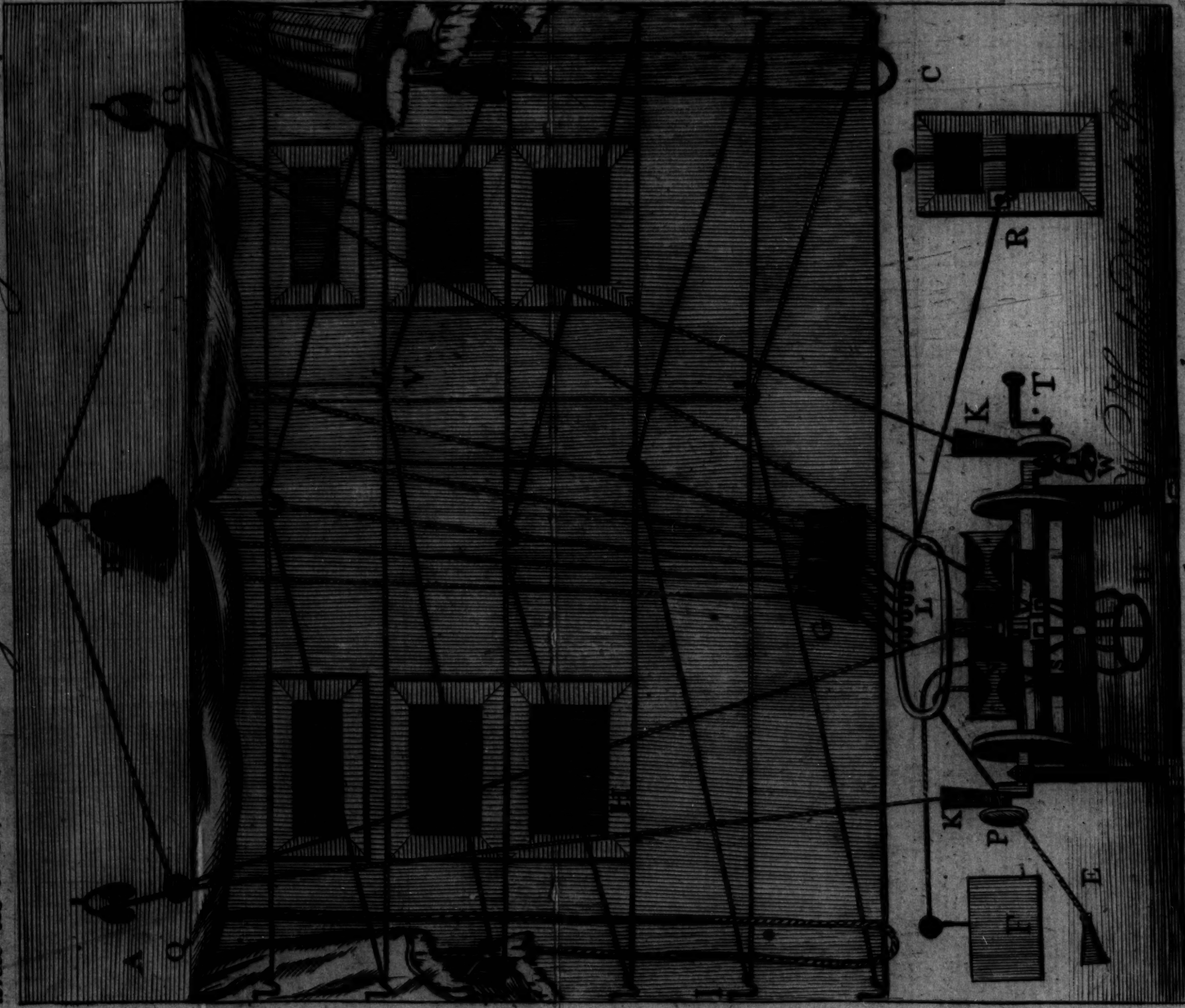
Before the dismissal of this subject it may be necessary to remark, that as every discovery, tending to the security and happiness of the public, should claim the strictest attention ;—so, in this case, will it be found extremely useful. To those who have the particular direction of the watch are these lines addressed, from a full persuasion that they will grant every assistance in their power to promote the general preservation of the community.

As in case of Signals, houses must either be attempted by robbers, or in flames, every well-wisher to good order should endeavour to secure a villain, or be aiding or assisting in the more dreadful calamity of fire ;—but
as

as there can be no stated period for either, both being merely incidental, they are requested to give such positive directions to the respective guardians of the night, as that whenever a signal is let off, they may run together to that particular part:—by this means a villain who attempts a house, will, in all human probability, be secured; or, should it be on fire, the effect be removed. These watchmen should come well recommended—be men of resolution, and faithful to their trust;—nor would an adequate gratuity for faithful services be thrown away;—it is found to give a spring to integrity, and will prevent them from acting so meanly as to take a *bribe*—a crime too frequent, and attended with the worst of consequences.



*Hamlet's Machine which acts as an Alarm in case of accidental Fire,
and as a Preservative against House Breaking.*



Published as the Act directs Nov. 7th 1785.

THE
EXPLANATION
OF THE
PLATE.

L ETTER *D* the Machine. *M* a Roller. *L* the Key of the Machine, springing in an oblique direction from its summit, and supported by a semicircular spring beneath, at letter *N*, which plays up and down, as the Key is raised or lowered by the leading cords.

O the Trigger, of an oblong form, resting upon two iron pins, situated at each side, and rising from a socket, independent of the tongue or extremity of the Key. This Trigger, having a communication, by a leader, with the Roller *M*, and being fastened to a staple thereto affixed, flies off whenever any of the leading cords are forced or cut, and causes an immediate alarm, by actuating the united powers of the Machine, through all its parts.

D

P an

Published as the Act and

P an Elbow proceeding from the Roller *M*, actuated by a sudden revolution of the roller, occasioned by the flight of the Trigger *O*, from the extremity of the Key *L*.

B the Great exterior Bell, working on a swivel through the centre of the upright bar:—the ropes from the summit proceeding through the pulleys *Q Q*, to the straps *K, K*, which play up and down according to the motion of the Elbow *P* causing a regular and repeated alarm.

W the House Bell placed opposite the Elbow of the Machine, and subject to the like velocity of the Roller *M*, when once liberated by the discharge of the Trigger *O*.

A a Line, fastened to the Roller *M*, by a staple: this Line is to be wound upon the Roller;—to the extremity of this is suspended a weight, the gravity of which should be determined by the magnitude of the Machine, the size of the bells, the strength of the apparatus, or the disposition of the possessor, to produce an alarm regularly slow, yet distinct; or give one sudden, violent, and loud; which must be the certain consequence of super-added weight, by a manifold increased velocity.

G, Weights,

G. Weights, more immediately connected by cords with the Key *L* attached thereto, as represented in the Plate.—It should be particularly observed, that these cords are not to be overstrained so as to destroy the effect of the depending weights, which should rather hang beneath those parts more immediately affected by gravity, so as to produce between the Key *L* and the weights an appearance of regular horizontal lines: without attending to this necessary precaution the Key will be so confined, as to render the incidental flight of the Trigger *O* in a great measure of but trifling effect.

U a Bow, situated beneath the Machine:—it is here necessary to remember, that all the leading lines, from whatever situation, or however placed as signals, must previously be fastened to the Key *L*, and ultimately brought round the Bow *U*; from whence they are to be gently drawn and set, as suspicion will point out, or the peculiar situation of the building may admit. A line thus placed, whether the Machine be high or low, acts so forcibly upon the Key *L*, that the slightest pressure will let fly the Trigger, and set the whole Machine in motion.

H sliding Frames, more particularly to be used in shops; but may be fashioned in the manner

of Venetian Blinds, if used in Parlours, so as to answer the purposes of ornament and utility. They can be shifted along the horizontal lines by means of little rings, and placed in any particular situation, whether upright or otherwise. The upper and lower lines on which they slide are strained on hooks at each end, as represented by the Letter *I*;—these lines are carefully to be doubled at the extremities; only one above and one below being intended as conductors to the slide. The liberated lines beneath, are to be drawn up to the superior horizontal ones, and fastened by a temporary hook, as represented by the Letter *N*, in this form ∞;—from all or *either* of these connecting hooks may run a leader to the Machine, wherever situated, which leader, once forced or discharged, will cause an immediate alarm. The slides are particularly adapted to secure shop goods, placed for shew, from being carried off, by the well-known method of cutting out panes of glass, by means of a diamond.

C the Curtain Lines :—these are to draw up the cross lines (as described above) in the day time, that there may be no impediment to pleasure or convenience, the whole being at once confined beneath the drapery above.

S the Clapper of the Machine.

R, Two

R two leading Lines placed for the security of a Door; either of which can be used as it may prove convenient.

F a Trap Board, to be placed before any doorway, or wherever there appears a defect in point of security: it may rest indiscriminately upon any matter that will support it, and may be of any length;—by a leader, it has a communication with the Machine, and will be found to be extremely useful on many occasions; for whoever rushes against it in any direction, will set the whole Machine in motion.

E a private Signal acting much in the manner of the Trap Board; but, being diminutive, may answer purposes of a more secret nature, and is more particularly adapted to counting-houses, bed-chambers, studies, &c. &c. as a protection against sudden and unexpected attacks in the open day:—this, also, is connected with the Machine, and actuates the whole as powerfully as any of its appendages.

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